

Comparison of \vec{F} , \vec{E} , ΔU_e , ΔV

Equation:

$$F = \frac{k|q_1||q_2|}{r_{12}^2}$$

direction from
attraction or
repulsion of
charges

Situation eqn. applies:

magnitude

two (or more)
point charges

if more than two q 's,
net force is found from
by adding (1-D) or
force triangle (2-D)

$$E = \frac{k|q|}{r^2}$$

direction from
charge +/-
and configuration

point charges

$$U = \frac{kq_1q_2}{r_{12}}$$

point charges

use +/- of charge
in eqn.

$$V = \frac{kq}{r}$$

point charges

use +/- of charge
in eqn.

$$\Delta U_e = -q\vec{E} \cdot \vec{d}$$

parallel-plate
capacitor

$$\Delta V = -\vec{E} \cdot \vec{d}$$

parallel-plate
capacitor

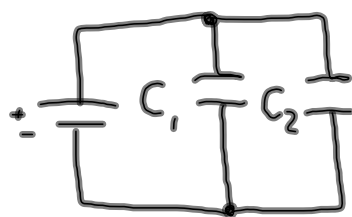
• Dielectrics:

- Material that is inserted bet. plates of a capacitor that increases the capacitance.
- Dielectric constant: K (Greek lowercase kappa)
- $C = KC_0$
 - \rightarrow capacitance
 - \rightarrow capacitance w/o dielectric
 - \rightarrow dielectric constant

• Energy stored in a capacitor:

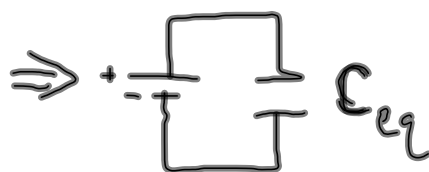
$$U = \frac{Q^2}{2C} = \frac{1}{2} Q \Delta V = \frac{1}{2} C (\Delta V)^2$$

- Equivalent Capacitance:
 - find total C in a circuit
 - use series/parallel rules to break circuit down to one capacitor



$$C_1 = 10 \mu\text{F}$$

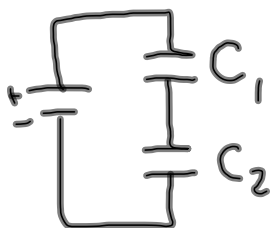
$$C_2 = 20 \mu\text{F}$$



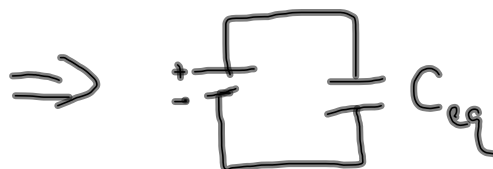
$$C_{eq} = C_1 + C_2$$

$$= 10 \mu\text{F} + 20 \mu\text{F}$$

$$= 30 \mu\text{F}$$



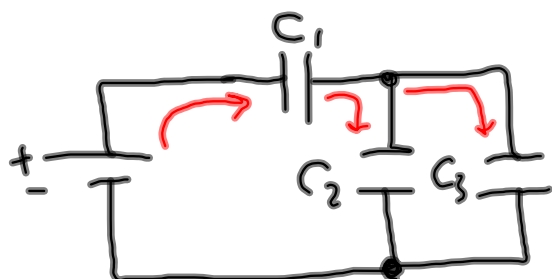
- Same values
as above



$$\frac{1}{C_{eq}} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2}$$

$$C_{eq} = \left[\frac{1}{10 \mu\text{F}} + \frac{1}{20 \mu\text{F}} \right]^{-1}$$

$$= 6.67 \mu\text{F}$$

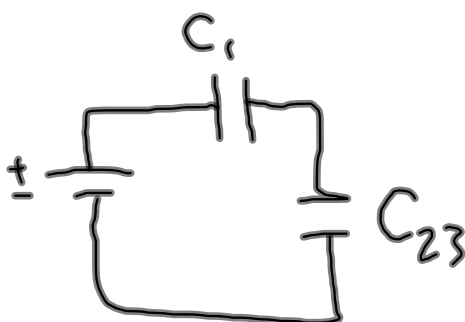


$$C_1 = 10 \mu\text{F}$$

$$C_2 = 20 \mu\text{F}$$

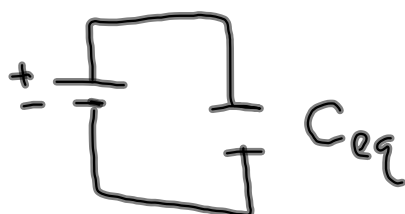
$$C_3 = 20 \mu\text{F}$$

— work outside in



$$C_{23} = C_2 + C_3$$

$$= 40 \mu\text{F}$$



$$\frac{1}{C_{eq}} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_{23}}$$

$$C_{eq} = 8 \mu\text{F}$$

